



"TELL THEM TO OBEY THE LAWS AND UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES."—LAST WORDS OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

VOLUME IV, NO. 24.

URBANA, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.

WHOLE NUMBER 178.

URBANA UNION.

J. W. HOUZ, PROPRIETOR.

Office—Coulson's Building, (second floor, Eastside North Main street, near the Square. Terms—\$2.00 per annum, invariably in advance. \$1.50 for six months.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions to the paper.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their subscriptions, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they were directed, they are held responsible for the loss of the paper and the cost of postage.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without notifying the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible for the loss of the paper and the cost of postage.
5. The Courts have decided that using the name of a deceased person in a paper, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Soback's Remedies.



"No post-up this remedy or prevent. For the whole human system is one."

DR. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

and

BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than eight years, and have acquired

immense popularity, far exceeding any family medicine of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public were not long in discovering their possession remarkable

curative properties, and hence their

Rapid Sale, and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing their

Numerous Certificates which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country, The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood, for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medi-

cines

Are Unequaled for curing

Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Eczema, Skin Diseases, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Foul Sores, Faded Complexion, Liver Complaint, Female Complaints, Stomachic, Tumors, Piles, Scrophulous, Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of 8 years.

Cases innumerable of Erysipelas and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

THE BLOOD PILLS are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill, which, in conjunction with the

BLOOD PURIFIER, will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Constipation, Cholera Morbus, Colic Pains, Indigestion, Diarrhea, etc.

Try these Medicines and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines, and you should try them before going for a Physician.

Get a Pamphlet of my local Agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted, you will

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent Physicians, Professors, Clergymen, of New York, and

Sec'd by Roback's Special Notice and Certificate published in a complete part of this paper from time to time.

Office and Manufactory:

No. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS IN URBANA

and all Respectable Druggists everywhere.

Select Poetry.

COX'S EXORT "WALTS."

GENERAL J. DOUGLAS COX, I tell you is "some," As is shown by his letter to FAIRCHILD and PERRY. He comes out so plumply, as most people view it. And tells, in extenso, how "not for to do it."

When said if the color folks, mostly called wails, That are in this State, should be trusted with ballots, Not to say "yes" or "no" does the General vouch safe, But replies that a negro up North is a "wail."

We are told by a learned man—Webster, by name, That a wail is goods found to which no one lays claim— If such be the case, the term wail's a misnomer, For Cox's clan is of the negro the owner!

He is their whole stock in trade, and has been for years— They stick to their idol regardless of jeans— As might you rob the rum-lover of "jigs"— As from the Cox party to take away "niggers!"

But there's no such good news, I fear, for they say They're coming to the North by thousands every day— Like the worm that's called Palmer, there coming in flocks Those choicy "wails" of the redoubtable Cox!

Oh! then, won't you vote, on the 10th of October, To open the ballot box, as with a big eraser, To let in the votes of these "wails" that so lack— For Cox and his party flow fast from Kentucky?

'Tis useless to try to fool "bummers" of SUMMERMAN. Or hoodlums, conservatives, Irish or German— For they see plainly now, if they're not all the while The heels of the ducky stick out of the woodpile.

'Twill enable the shoddies here and elsewhere, Ever after to keep from paying their just share Of the debt the Cox party incurred for these "wails" While old Uncle Sam's bonds lie untaxed in their safe.

Then down on your marrow-bones—low kneel at the shrine Of the "wails" of Ohio—for Cox, and, in fine, All Oberlin's friends—none excepting the Treacher— For "Nigger Equality" "go in on their nerve!"

A PICTURE.

GENTLE BEGONE, have you seen her? Little Bess, the poor man's child, Drifting down, where fall the shadows Deeper on life's ocean wild, Bending low her slender form, Like a lily to the storm.

You may know her by the sadness Looking out upon her face; By the nameless lines and meanings Only poverty can trace, When she clings the child of want In his fingers pale and gaunt.

She is fair: upon her forehead Lies the whiteness of the snow, And her voice so sweet reminds you Of a streamlet in its flow. But it trembles with the sorrow Of to-day and of to-morrow.

In her eyes you see the sunlight Of the springtime of the soul, And the tears that oft bedim them, Her full heart may not control, When she wonders why so poor— Beside begs from door to door.

She will tell you, if you listen, That the cupboard home is bare, And in touching tones implore Of your plenty some to spare, To keep back the wearing pain Of the hunger pang again.

Layde with the costly raiment, Layde with the jeweled hand, Listen to her heart repeating On the Master's sweet command: He who helps by deed or word, Leadeth to the mighty Lord!

Political.

SPEECH OF

HON. RUFUS P. RANNEY.

On Taking the Chair as President of the Democratic State Convention.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I return to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for this undescribed expression of your confidence in me. Bringing to the discharge of the duties of the chair no experience, under some circumstances I should distrust my ability to conduct the proceedings of this Convention, as they ought to be; but, knowing, as I do, that the gentlemen of the Convention are here for one single, undivided purpose of accomplishing, decently and in order, the business for which they have assembled, I do not anticipate that any particular ability will be required on the part of the chair. And while I return my thanks, gentlemen of the Convention, for the honor you have conferred upon me, allow me, for a single moment, to congratulate you, and, through you, the Democracy of Ohio, for your present position, perfect organization, and great strength. (Applause.)

It is now many years since I have been acquainted with the assemblages of the Democracy of this State in Convention. For the last four years—I need not say to anybody—through which we have

passed, what a fiery ordeal the Democracy of this State have encountered; and the astonishing fact stands out prominently that, notwithstanding all the persecutions, and all the assaults to which the Democracy of this State have, during that unfortunate period, been subjected, still each returning year has shown that the body was growing—each returning of the votes, as they came in, showed that, instead of persecution running you down, and diminishing your strength, and decreasing your numbers, they are all the time elevating them. Why is this? No association of men—no party, gathered together for mere sinister, or temporary, or selfish purpose, could say this. They would have been broken in to atoms with the amount of persecution and oppression which we have encountered. It is because, fellow-citizens—and we should always bear this in mind—because there lies right at the foundation of Democratic faith—the sacred trust of preserving the great and essential rights of the great mass of the people.

That is the secret and the whole of it. And let me give you this one encouraging word, that just as long as you are true to yourselves, and true to the great interests of the people, you are invincible. (Applause.) The world, the flesh, and the devil may combine against you, but without effect. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, without undertaking to detain you any length of time, for I am wholly unprepared to speak to you as I would have done—without undertaking to detain you for any length of time to go over any of the various topics that now agitate the public mind, and upon which you are called to act, let me for a single moment take a glance at the past, in order the better to assure ourselves of our present position and our present duties.

Down to the advent of the present party in power—a little over four years ago—no country on the face of the earth presented such attractions as this beloved and happy country of ours. Inno country on the face of the earth, were all men's rights so well and so perfectly respected. From thirteen small colonies upon the Atlantic seaboard, we had grown up, under the inspiring influence of Democratic principles, a population of over thirty millions of people, and more than thirty States. Instead of being hemmed in substantially by the Allegheny mountains, as we were at the outset, we had spread from ocean to ocean, until our flag floated on both shores of the continent. That was our condition four years ago, and it was due, under God and with God's blessing, to those great principles of Democratic faith that look to the good of the masses—the principles that were formed at an early period by the great patriots and statesmen who were the founders of our organization.

From this pleasing state of facts, let us look to what exists at present. But four years of time have been necessary for the party who have succeeded in overthrowing the Democratic party, to change wholly the entire face of the country and its affairs. Instead of that absolute security of person and property which we realized before, who does not look back upon this sad period and see what has been done. Instead of a united country extending from ocean to ocean, the map has been torn asunder and bathed in blood. Instead of a united and free people, standing as the representatives of republican government in the Western hemisphere to the rest of the world, we have presented, in the last four years, faction and dissension that have torn us asunder, and rendered us utterly absurd and disgraced in the eyes of foreign countries. Instead of that absolute security we enjoyed before the accession of these men to power, what have we witnessed? During the past four years all our guarantees of liberty have been broken down, the writ of *habeas corpus*, the right to entertain your own opinions and express them, and the freedom of the press, have all been stricken down and trampled in the dust. With this look at the past, let us adopt the language of the immortal Jefferson in his first inaugural address:

"When in moments of error and alarm, we have departed from the paths that lead to happiness and safety, let us retrace our steps and go back to the consideration of those great principles upon which our fathers have founded the Government."

That is our duty to-day. We are not here to create, or to recommend creation. We are not here to build up a better system than our fathers of the revolutionary time, made for us—nothing of the kind. It is a simple effort to go back again to the chart of our principles as recorded by

our fathers, and place ourselves upon the ground occupied, and all will be well.

But, gentlemen of the Convention, what a herculean task is before us all! It need not have been supposed that we are to have no lot or part in the matter.—Who are we? We represent more than 200,000 of the electors of this great and powerful State. We represent more than 1,000,000 of the population of the State. That population is looking to you to-day, with anxious solicitude that you shall do for them, and for the cause of truth and righteousness, just what is necessary to restore to them the blessings which they enjoyed prior to the advent of the new party that has come into power. That is what they ask you to do.

And now, gentlemen, what is the first thing to be done? The first thing is to bring our great and glorious country together again. The first thing, to which we must direct our attention as free men, leaving the past to take care of itself, and looking now to the discharge of our high duties for the future, is to co-operate manfully, resolutely and determinedly, in restoring our country, until we see the happy spectacle of thirty odd States again in peace, represented in the National Council. (Applause.)

How this is to be done precisely I do not stop to inquire. Who it shall be done by I do not stop to inquire. My hand and my heart shall be with any man who, under the Constitution and in obedience to it, uses his best efforts to bring again into the National Council and into the family re-union, all those who were of our glorious and extensive country. Having all this to do, my fellow-citizens, what a task is upon us still! Hardly more difficult was the task of unburying again these cities of the East that had been buried hundreds of feet deep in the eruptions from the mountains. Hardly less than rescuing Pompeii from its burial place, is the business that now devolves upon us, is to rescue our old genuine Constitution and laws from the vast rubbish that has been heaped upon them. In doing this, however, let me say to you as citizens in the honest discharge of your duties, it will be your task to see that the burdens which the party in power have laid upon us and upon the country, shall be equal laid upon the property of the whole country. We will go back again to the good old proposition that liberty and equality lie at the foundation of our institutions.

We will come back again to the proposition that our Government shall not be made to build up aristocracies in it, moneyed or otherwise. Never made, or intended to be so, that those who have the most of this world's goods should be the very last to give a cent of it to relieve the public treasury. (Applause.) What is the fact upon this subject? Gentlemen, the fact is, and I wish every man, and every country, to understand it, and to appreciate it. The fact is, that while your rights have been trampled on, your liberty of speech taken away, your men hurried to banishment and bastilles, this party in power have been building up a national debt of—the Lord knows how much. They tell us that it is now over three thousand millions; and the further fact is, that along with the building up of this great national debt, which they have been accustomed to call a "national blessing," they have accompanied it with love to the moneyed interests of the country. If you take this debt, they say you shall stand independent of the States in which you reside. No trouble some tax-gatherer shall now present himself to your door, and ask anything from you. If ever there was a successful attempt, so far as they have gone, to create a moneyed aristocracy, privileged from all obligations of sharing the public burden, this is one. It was hardly worse in France, prior to the revolution. I say to you now, that your duty will be, as soon as you can get the machinery of the Government to operate—as soon as the family have assembled around the family circle, to see to the administration of that liberty and equality which lie at the foundation of our institutions. If you want to get all the benefits of protection in a very large degree, you must contribute, according to your substances, to the public burdens. That will be one thing to which we must direct our attention at a very early day. But, gentlemen, you are perfectly aware of another attempt, now being made. The Negro race upon this continent have been taken up by these privileged gentlemen, and they are undertaking now to bring them into perfect and complete association and equality with men who were the pioneers; who came into these woods and levelled these forests, and made them blossom as the rose. That attempt is being made;

the Negro is to be brought among you, not to be protected like other people, but to be taken into the bosom of your families to associate with you on terms of perfect equality, and finally to walk up to the ballot-box and exercise a part of that great power with which you are clothed, of conducting and controlling the Government of your country. I need hardly assure you, gentlemen, that to such a state as this, and everything allied to it, the Democracy can never assent. We can never assent for many reasons, one of which is sufficient, that if we should, we would betray the sacred trust reposed in us to be the guardians of the poor white man against degradation and dishonor. With no unkind feeling toward the negro race—not a particle, or at least with as little perhaps as that which actuates most of the saints who now claim so much—I say with no unkind feeling toward the negroes, I must say to them distinctly and unequivocally that "a wise God has made you one race, inferior in every particular to the race to which we belong. We can not give up our pleasant places to you, nor can we surrender that God-given right entrusted to our hands, to govern these pleasant places with wisdom. I do trust in God that not only the negro race here but elsewhere may progress and be elevated as fast as possible—may attain, as far as possible, all the happiness this earth affords. I wish them well in every particular, God knows, but I can not surrender the trust reposed in me to vindicate this Territory and these white men by a white man's Government. Gentlemen, let me add one word in this same connection. For many years past, as you are well aware, we were obliged to stand upon the proposition that the South, where negro slavery existed by State law, that it was their business; that we had no right through the Federal Government or otherwise to interfere with their affairs; that was a necessity of our position; the absolute and uncontrollable construction which we placed upon the Federal Constitution and upon the Constitutions of the States, that each were supreme in their spheres. You are all perfectly aware that what cost we done this. You are all perfectly aware that with this disinterestedly volunteering to protect the Constitution of the country from invasion, by insisting that these men could not make their crusades upon the slave States, we were driven into minorities over a great portion of the country that otherwise we would have had with undisputed sway. I thank my God that that time is passed, that we have come to a time when we can go back to the point we occupied twenty-five years ago, and can stand and devote our entire attention to the vindication of the just rights of the great laboring masses of our country. These men for whom we have done so much, who ought to be grateful to us for what we have done, have been far otherwise. They pelted into a rebellion and staked their negroes upon the issue, as a gambler throws his pawn into the game. They have lost. Let the negroes go. (Applause.)

After some remarks touching General Cox's evasion of the questions put to him, Judge Ranney took his seat.